REMARKS

Claims 2, 4-9 and 11-24 are pending. No new matter has been added by way of the above amendments. For example, the amendments made to claim 12 are supported by the present specification at page 165, lines 5-6 and 14-15. Additionally, parallel amendments have been made to the present specification at page 20, line 21 to page 21, line 4. The amendments made to claim 23 relating to "an aliphatic group, an aromatic group" are supported by the present specification at page 165, lines 14-15. The term "an aliphatic group" is specifically supported by Compounds XI-1 to XI-11, XI-13 to XI-16, XI-18 to XI-22, XI-24 to XI-44 and XI-46 to XI-49 described at pages 166-177 of the present specification. Moreover, the term "aromatic group" is specifically supported by Compound XI-17 at page 170 of the present specification. The amendment to claim 23 concerning "a hydrogen atom" is supported by the present specification at page 168, specifically, compound XI-12. Parallel amendments have also been made regarding "a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group" to the description in the present specification at page 13, line 15 and page 20, line 3. Lastly, Applicants have submitted a new abstract of the disclosure which incorporates the above changes. Accordingly, no new matter has been added.

Applicants further submit that no new issues have been raised by way of the above amendments. For example, Applicants have simply amended the present specification and claims to more clearly reflect the present invention. This should not present an additional burden of search and/or consideration on the part of the Examiner. Accordingly, no new issues have been raised.

In the event that the present submission does not place the application in condition for allowance, entry thereof is respectfully requested as placing the application into better condition for appeal.

In view of the following remarks, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw all rejections and allow the currently pending claims.

Issues Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claims 2-4, 6-8, 12-17 and 19-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Fujita et al., USP 5,273,866 (hereinafter referred to as Fujita '866) in view of Sakai, USP 5,573,898 (hereinafter referred to as Sakai '898).

The Examiner has also rejected claims 9 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Fujita '866 in view of Sakai '898 and Swank et al., USP 4,006,025 (hereinafter referred to as Swank '025).

Lastly, the Examiner has rejected claims 5 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Anderson et al. in view of Sakai '898, Fujita '866 and Mifune et al., USP 4,713,321 (hereinafter referred to as Mifune '321).

It is not clear from the Office Action whether or not the Examiner's rejections are based upon the Anderson '232 (USP 5,747,232) or Anderson '207 (USP 5,962,207) references, or no Anderson reference at all. That is, the Examiner relied upon Anderson '232 in the previous Office Action. The rejection of claims 5 and 18 (see page 6 of the Office Action) refers to Anderson and generically states that it has been discussed above. However, the Applicants fail to find any discussion of any Anderson reference in the present Office Action. Also, the Examiner has newly listed Anderson '207 on the 892 form but relied upon the Anderson '232 reference in the previous Office Action. Accordingly, for the purposes of the present response, Applicants will treat the Fujita '866 as the primary reference since the Examiner appears to rely on the teachings of Fujita '866 as a primary reference.

Regardless of the nature of the primary reference, be it the Anderson '207, Anderson '232 or Fujita '866 reference, Applicants respectfully traverse each of the Examiner's rejections.

Distinctions Between the Present Invention and the Cited Art

Claim 21

In the outstanding Office Action the Examiner has relied heavily upon the Fujita '866 reference. In Fujita '866, a solid fine particle dispersion of the dye represented by formula [I] according to the present invention is used, but the coupler used by Fujita '866 is a conventional cyan coupler of the phenol type which is not a cyan coupler represented by formula [C-1] according to the present invention. Fujita '866 fails to suggest or disclose a coupler represented by formula [C-1] of the present invention.

The Examiner attempts to cure this deficiency with the Sakai '898 reference, wherein the cyan coupler of the present invention is used. However, in Sakai '898 a non-color forming hydrophilic colloid layer positioned between the support and a layer most adjacent to the support is not disclosed. Further, a solid fine particle dispersion of the dye represented by formula [I] according to the present invention is not used.

The prior art fails to disclose or suggest the presently claimed cyan coupler represented by formula [C-1] and the solid fine particle dispersion of the dye represented by formula [I] in the non-color forming hydrophilic colloid layer which is positioned between the support and a layer most adjacent to the support. Thus, no *prima facie* case of obviousness exists.

Moreover, due to the failure of the cited art to recognize the presently claimed subject matter the cited art further fails to recognize and achieve the unexpectedly excellent image quality of the present invention. These unexpected results were discussed in the amendment dated October 12, 2001. However, the Examiner was not persuaded by the evidence of record. That is, the Examiner believed the superior results to be attributable to variation in amounts of compounds F-1 and F-2.

Accordingly, in rebuttal of the Examiners comments, Applicants have prepared Comparative Example A ("Comparison A").

If Comparison A (using compound F-1 and compound F-2 in the same amount as in Sample No. 205 of Table 2-1 in the present specification) is added to Table 2-1', the results of Comparative Example A (i.e., Comparison A) are shown in the following Table 2-1'. The results reveal that the sharpness and the white background density are in the range of: sharpness: 18-22, white background density: 0.0-0.04.

A review of Table 2-1' reveals that the claimed combination of the present invention provides extremely excellent effect compared to the comparative examples.

TABLE 2-1'

Sample No.	Kind of Dye Solid Fine Particle Dispersion in 1st Layer	Cyan Coupler of the Invention: Kind	Cyan Coupler of the Invention: Amount Used (mol%)	Amount of 4th Layer Coated (%)	F-1 (g/m^2)	F-2 (g/m^2)
201	None	None	-	100	0.040	0.093
Comparison A	D	None	-	100	0.030	0.088
202	D	None	-	100	0.040	0.093
203	D	None	-	100	0.043	0.115
205	D	(1)	70	69	0.030	0.088

Sample No.	Sharpness	White Background Density	Remarks
201	18	-	Comparison
Comparison A	(18-22)	(0.0-0.04)	Comparison
202	22	0.04	Comparison
203	34	0.09	Comparison
205	39	-0.04	Invention

As is apparent from the results of Comparison A in Table 2-1', since the addition amount of Compounds F-1 and F-2 is between those of Sample Nos. 201 and 202, the values of the sharpness and white background density are respectively in the

ranges of 18-22 and 0.0-0.04, respectively. That is, as is apparent from the results of Sample Nos. 201, 202 and 203, when the addition amount of Compounds F-1 and F-2 is increased, the sharpness is increased and the white background density is lowered. Accordingly, when the addition amount of Compounds F-1 and F-2 is between that of Sample No. 201 and that of Sample No. 202, the sharpness is between 18 and 22, and the white background is between 0.0 and 0.04.

In comparison, in Sample No. 205 according to the present invention, the sharpness is 39, which is extremely high, and the white background density is -0.04, which is extremely low. That is, both the values of the sharpness and the white background density of Sample No. 205 is extremely excellent as compared with the values of Comparison A.

Also, in the other samples according to the present invention in Table 2-1 of the present specification, there are also samples having a white background density of 0.00, but the sharpness in the other samples of the present invention extremely exceeds 22. Accordingly, it is seen that in all the samples according to the present invention, both of the sharpness and white background density are unexpectedly superior.

Further, the Examiner implies that the description of use of Compounds F-1 and F-2 should be added to the claims. However, it

is thought that the addition of definition of Compounds F-1 and F-2 is not necessary for the following reasons.

First, Compound F-1 and F-2 can be compared with the same addition amount as described above. Second, the relation between the comparative samples and the samples of the present invention is not changed whether or not the Compounds F-1 and F-2 are added.

Claim 23

Concerning claim 23, the Examiner argues in the outstanding Office Action that this subject matter is described in Example 3 of Fujita '866 and that the pH of the photographic material is 6.2. However, this pH is a pH of the silver halide emulsion, and not a film pH of the silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material defined in the present invention.

Even if the pH of the silver halide emulsion is adjusted to a specific value (i.e., 6.2), the silver halide emulsion is then mixed with a emulsified dispersion containing a coupler, etc., and then coated as a specific layer, as described in Example I-1 of the present specification. Further, plural layers including a silver halide emulsion layer are formed, and further a light-insensitive layer containing no silver halide emulsion is also formed. Therefore, the film pH defined in the present invention is a film pH of the (final) silver halide color photographic

light-sensitive material of the final form in which all layers have been coated.

Accordingly, Fujita '866 fails to suggest or disclose the film pH defined in the present invention. This deficiency is not cured by any other of the cited art. Thus, no *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. However, even if the Examiner has hypothetically established a *prima facie* case of obviousness, unexpected results exist.

It is evident from the results of Example II-1 that the unexpected excellent effects of the present invention are obtained when the film pH is from 4.6 to 6.4 in the combination defined in claim 23. That is, it is evident from the results of Sample Nos. 306, 307, 313, 315, 319 in Table 3-2 of the present specification that the combination defined in the present claims gives an extremely excellent effect with respect to the presence or absence of Compound I-5 as the compound represented by formula XI, the presence or absence of a solid dispersion of Dye H into an anti-halation, and the film pH.

Conclusion

In summary, the Examiner has failed to present a valid *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to any of the currently pending claims. Thus, all rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) should be withdrawn. However, even if, *arguendo*, the Examiner has

hypothetically presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness, Applicants have outlined unexpected results above with respect to the present invention compared to the cited art which rebut any hypothetical *prima facie* case of obviousness. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw all rejections and allow the currently pending claims.

If the Examiner has any questions or comments, please contact Craig A. McRobbie, Reg. No. 42,874, at the offices of Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP.

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.17 and 1.136(a), the Applicant respectfully petitions for a three (3) month extension of time for filing a response in connection with the present application. The required extension fee of $890.00 is attached to the Notice of Appeal being concurrently filed.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and further replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fee

required under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

By: _____ #42,874
for Marc S. Weiner
Reg. No. 32,181

MSW/CAM/gh

P. O. Box 747
Falls Church, VA 22040-0747
(703) 205-8000

Attachments: Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

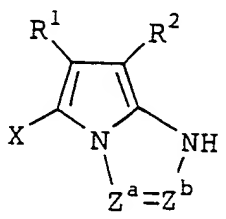
VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE:

The Abstract of the Disclosure has been amended as follows:

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

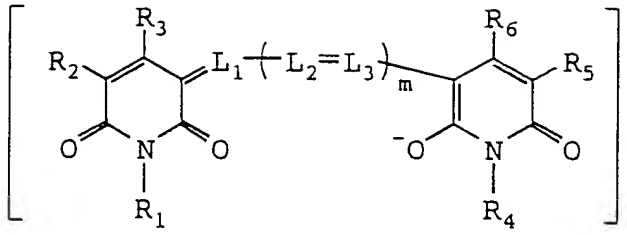
A silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material for movie, comprising a support having thereon at least one yellow color-forming light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, at least one magenta color-forming light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, at least one magenta color-forming light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, and at least one light-insensitive non-color forming hydrophilic colloid layer, wherein at least one cyan color-forming silver halide emulsion layer contains at least one cyan dye-forming coupler selected from the compounds represented by the following formula [C-1] and at least one light-insensitive non-color forming hydrophilic colloid layer is positioned between the support and a light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer most adjacent to the support:



[C-1]

wherein Z^a and Z^b each represents $-C(R^3)=$ or $-N=$, provided that either one of Z^a and Z^b is $-N=$ and another is $-C(R^3)=$, R^1 and R^2

each represents an electron attractive group having a Hammett's substituent constant σ_p value of 0.20 or more, provided that the sum of σ_p values of R^1 and R^2 is 0.65 or more, R^3 represents hydrogen atom or a substituent, X represents hydrogen atom or a group capable of splitting off upon coupling reaction with an oxidation product of an aromatic primary amine color developing agent, and the group represented by R^1, R^2, R^3 or X may assume a divalent group and combine with a divalent or greater polymer or a polymer chain to form a homopolymer or a copolymer. Also, a [A] silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material for movie, comprising a transparent support having thereon at least three kinds of light-sensitive hydrophilic colloid layers each containing any one of yellow, magenta and cyan dye-forming couplers and containing silver halide emulsion grains different from each other in the color sensitivity, and at least one light-insensitive hydrophilic colloid layer, wherein any one layer contains at least one compound represented by formula [XI], at least one light-insensitive hydrophilic colloid layer contains a solid fine particle dispersion of a dye represented by formula [I], and said silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material has a film pH of from 4.6 to 6.4:



[XI]

wherein R_1 and R_4 each independently represents hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, $-NR_7R_8$, $-NR_7CONR_7R_8$, $-NR_8COR_9$ or $-NR_8SO_2R_9$, R_2 and R_5 each independently represents hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a sulfo group, $-NR_7R_8$, $-NR_8COR_9$, $-NR_8SO_2R_9$, $-NR_7CONR_7R_8$, $-CO_2R_7$, $-CONR_7R_8$, $-COR_9$, $-SO_2R_9$ or $-SO_2NR_7R_8$, R_3 and R_6 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, $-OR_7$, $-CO_2R_7$, $-COR_9$, $-CONR_7R_8$, $-NR_7R_8$, $-NR_8COR_9$, $-NR_8SO_2R_9$, $-NR_7CONR_7R_8$, $-SO_2R_9$, $-SO_2NR_7R_8$ or a cyano group (wherein R_7 and R_8 each independently represents hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group or an aromatic group, R_9 represents an aliphatic group or an aromatic group, R_7 and R_8 or R_8 and R_9 may be combined with each other to form a 5- or 6-membered ring), L_1, L_2 and L_3 each independently represents a methine group, m represents 0, 1 or 2, M^{n+} represents a n-valence cation, and n represents 1, 2 or 3:

$$D-(X)_y \qquad [I]$$

wherein D represents a compound residue having a chromophore, X represents a dissociative hydrogen atom or a group having a

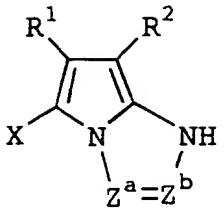
dissociative hydrogen atom, and y represents an integer of from 1 to 7.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The paragraph beginning on page 11, line 8 and ending on page 14, line 7 has been amended as follows:

As a result of extensive investigations, the present inventors have found that the above-described objects can be attained by the means described below:

(1) a silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material for movie, comprising a support having thereon at least one yellow color-forming light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, at least one cyan color-forming light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, at least one magenta color-forming light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, and at least one light-insensitive non-color forming hydrophilic colloid layer, wherein at least one cyan color-forming silver halide emulsion layer contains at least one cyan dye-forming coupler selected from the compounds represented by the following formula [C-1] and at least one light-insensitive non-color forming hydrophilic colloid layer is positioned between the support and a light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer most adjacent to the support:

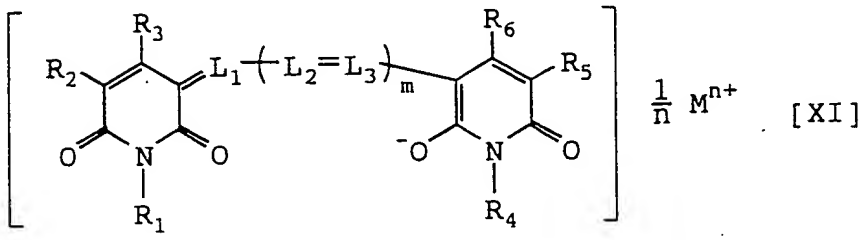


[C-1]

wherein Z^a and Z^b each represents $-C(R^3)=$ or $-N=$, provided that either one of Z^a and Z^b is $-N=$ and another is $-C(R^3)=$, R^1 and R^2 each represents an electron attractive group having a Hammett's substituent constant σ_p value of from 0.20 or more, provided that the sum of σ_p values of R^1 and R^2 is 0.65 or more, R^3 represents hydrogen atom or a substituent, X represents hydrogen atom or a group capable of splitting off upon coupling reaction with an oxidation product of an aromatic primary amine color developing agent, and the group represented by R^1, R^2, R^3 or X may assume a divalent group and combine with a divalent or greater polymer or a polymer chain to form a homopolymer or a copolymer; and

(2) a silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material for movie, comprising a transparent support having thereon at least three kinds of light-sensitive hydrophilic colloid layers each containing any one of yellow, magenta and cyan dye-forming couplers and containing silver halide emulsion grains different from each other in the color sensitivity, and at least one light-insensitive hydrophilic colloid layer, wherein any one layer contains at least one compound represented by formula [XI],

at least one light-insensitive hydrophilic colloid layer contains a solid fine particle dispersion of a dye represented by formula [I], and the silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material has a film pH of from 4.6 to 6.4:



$$\frac{1}{n} M^{n+} \quad [XI]$$

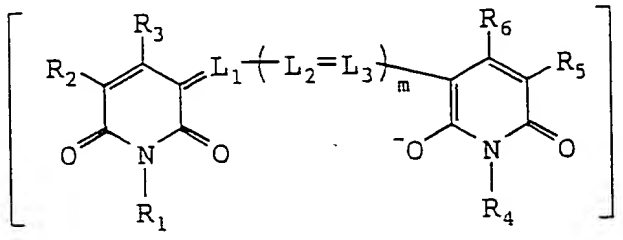
wherein R_1 and R_4 each independently represents hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, $-NR_7R_8$, $-NR_7CONR_7R_8$, $-NR_8COR_9$ or $-NR_8SO_2R_9$, R_2 and R_5 each independently represents hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a sulfo group, $-NR_7R_8$, $-NR_8COR_9$, $-NR_7CONR_7R_8$, $-CO_2R_7$, $CONR_7R_8$, $-COR_9$, $-SO_2R_9$ or $-SO_2NR_7R_8$, R_3 and R_6 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, $-OR_7$, $-CO_2R_7$, $-COR_9$, $-CONR_7R_8$, $-NR_7R_8$, $-NR_8COR_9$, $-NR_8SO_2R_9$, $-NR_7CONR_7R_8$, $-SO_2R_9$, $-SO_2NR_7R_8$ or a cyano group (wherein R_7 and R_8 each independently represents hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group or an aromatic group, R_9 represents an aliphatic group or an aromatic group, R_7 and R_8 or R_8 and R_9 may be combined with each other to form a 5- or 6-membered ring), L_1, L_2 and L_3 each independently represents a methine group, m represents 0, 1 or 2, M^{n+} represents a n-valence cation, and n represents 1, 2 or 3:

$$D\text{-}(X)_y \qquad [I]$$

wherein D represents a compound residue having a chromophore, X represents a dissociative hydrogen atom or a group having a dissociative hydrogen atom, and y represents an integer of from 1 to 7.

The paragraph beginning on page 19, line 2 and ending on page 20, line 16 has been amended as follows:

(10) A silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material for movie, comprising a transparent support having thereon at least three kinds of light-sensitive hydrophilic colloid layers each containing any one of yellow, magenta and cyan dye-forming couplers and containing silver halide emulsion grains different from each other in the color sensitivity, and at least one light-insensitive hydrophilic colloid layer, wherein any one layer contains at least one compound represented by formula [XI], at least one light-insensitive hydrophilic colloid layer contains a solid fine particle dispersion of a dye represented by formula [I], and the silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material has a film pH of from 4.6 to 6.4:



$$\frac{1}{n} M^{n+} \qquad [XI]$$

wherein R_1 and R_4 each independently represents hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, $-NR_7R_8$, $-NR_7CONR_7R_8$, $-NR_8COR_9$ or $-NR_8SO_2R_9$, R_2 and R_5 each independently represents hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a sulfo group, $-NR_7R_8$, $-NR_8COR_9$, $-NR_8SO_2R_9$, $-NR_7CONR_7R_8$, $-CO_2R_7$, $-CONR_7R_8$, $-COR_9$, $-SO_2R_9$ or $-SO_2NR_7R_8$, R_3 and R_6 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, $-OR_7$, $-CO_2R_7$, $-COR_9$, $-CONR_7R_8$, $-NR_7R_8$, $-NR_8COR_9$, $-NR_8SO_2R_9$, $-NR_7CONR_7R_8$, $-SO_2R_9$, $-SO_2NR_7R_8$ or a cyano group (wherein R_7 and R_8 each independently represents hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group or an aromatic group, R_9 represents an aliphatic group or an aromatic group, R_7 and R_8 or R_8 and R_9 may be combined with each other to form a 5- or 6-membered ring), L_1, L_2 and L_3 each independently represents a methine group, m represents 0, 1 or 2, M^{n+} represents a n-valence cation, and n represents 1, 2 or 3:

$$D-(X)_y \qquad [I]$$

wherein D represents a compound residue having a chromophore, X represents a dissociative hydrogen atom or a group having a dissociative hydrogen atom, and y represents an integer of from 1 to 7.

The paragraph beginning on page 20, line 21 and ending on page 21, line 4 has been amended as follows:

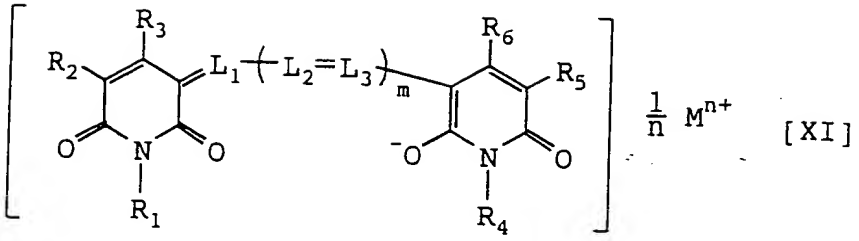
(12) The silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material for movie as described in (10) above, wherein in formula [XI], R_1 and R_4 each represents a group having at least one sulfo group or carboxy group, R_2 and R_5 each represents a cyano group or a substituted or unsubstituted carbamoyl group [sulfo group or a carboxy group, R_2 and R_5 each represents a group having at least one sulfo group or carboxy group], and R_3 and R_6 each represents an aliphatic group or an aromatic group [a carboxy group, or R_3 and R_6 each represents a group having a sulfo group or a carboxy group].

IN THE CLAIMS:

The claims have been amended as follows:

12. (Twice Amended) The silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material for movie as claimed in claim 23, wherein in formula [XI], R_1 and R_4 each represents a group having at least one sulfo group or carboxy group, R_2 and R_5 each represents a cyano group or a substituted or unsubstituted carbamoyl group [sulfo group or a carboxy group, R_2 and R_5 each represents a group having at least one sulfo group or carboxy group], and R_3 and R_6 each represents an aliphatic group or an aromatic group [a carboxy group, or R_3 and R_6 each represents a group having a sulfo group or a carboxy group].

23. (Amended) A silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material for movie, comprising a transparent support having thereon at least three kinds of light-sensitive hydrophilic colloid layers each containing any one of yellow, magenta and cyan dye-forming couplers and containing silver halide emulsion grains different from each other in the color sensitivity, and at least one light-insensitive hydrophilic colloid layer, wherein any one layer contains at least one compound represented by formula [XI], at least one light-insensitive hydrophilic colloid layer contains a solid fine particle dispersion of a dye represented by formula [I], and said silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material has a film pH of form 4.6 to 6.4:



[XI]

wherein

R_1 and R_4 each independently represents hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, $-NR_7R_8$, $-NR_7CONR_7R_8$, $-NR_8COR_9$ or $-NR_8SO_2R_9$,

R_2 and R_5 each independently represents hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a sulfo group, $-NR_7R_8$, $-NR_8COR_9$, $-NR_8SO_2R_9$, $-NR_7CONR_7R_8$, $-CO_2R_7$, $-CONR_7R_8$, $-COR_9$, $-SO_2R_9$ or $-SO_2NR_7R_8$,

R_3 and R_6 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, $-OR_7$, $-CO_2R_7$, $-COR_9$, $-CONR_7R_8$, $-NR_7R_8$, $-NR_8COR_9$, $-NR_8SO_2R_9$, $-NR_7CONR_7R_8$, $-SO_2R_9$, $-SO_2NR_7R_8$ or a cyano group,

R_7 and R_8 each independently represents hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group or an aromatic group,

R_9 represents an aliphatic group or an aromatic group,

R_7 and R_8 or R_8 and R_9 may be combined with each other to form a 5- or 6-membered ring,

L_1, L_2 and L_3 each independently represents a methine group,

m represents 0, 1 or 2,

M^{n+} represents a n-valence cation, and

n represents 1, 2 or 3:

$$D-(X)_y \qquad [I]$$

wherein

D represents a compound residue having a chromophore,

X represents a dissociative hydrogen atom or a group having a dissociative hydrogen atom, and

y represents an integer of from 1 to 7,

with the proviso that the compound represented by formula [XI] is added by any one method of the following items 1) to 4):

1) a method of directly dissolving or dispersing the compound in an emulsion layer or a hydrophilic colloid layer;

2) a method of dissolving or dispersing the compound in an aqueous solution or a solvent and then using the solution in an emulsion layer or a hydrophilic colloid layer;

3) a method of allowing a hydrophilic polymer having a charge opposite to the dye ion to be present in a layer as a mordant and causing localization of the compound in a specific layer by the interaction between the polymer and the dye molecule; and

4) a method of dissolving the compound and then using a surface active agent.